THE MADISONIAN.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

The total amount of Treasury notes outstanding on the 1st inst., was \$4,652,991 52, according to the report of the Secretary of the Trea-

The Government is expending, at present, a little as possible for any thing beyond its current necessities, and yet we see no diminution of the public debt

On the contrary, we think, we can foresee an increase of it during the present session. Our friends, therefore, need not be surprised to hear Mr. Woodbury crying out for permission to issue more Treasury notes. A sufficiency will doubt less be called for to absorb many of the debts of the Government standing in other forms, and thus the public debt will be consolidated as far as this administration shall find it practicable and thrown into the shape of Treasury notes redeemable in 1842. This fact strengthens the suspicion we have long entertained, that this Treasury note system was to be made an essential and permanent part of the Sub-Treasuryand holding the same relation to that creature that promissory notes do to a bank. Or, in other words, that Treasury notes were designed to be the constant issue and circulation of the Executive Bank.

Considering the exploded and ruinous system of the same sort which this country expe rienced in the shape of continental paper, during the revolution, and regarding the influence of Mr. Dallas, Mr. Crawford, Gen. Jackson, and Mr. Benton, all of whom have repudiated the system, as not being entirely lost, we confess we are surprised that it should find favor at this late and more enlightened day. But as Mr. Van Buren commenced it when he entered office,has continued it each year of his administration, and is about to signalize his retirement with an additional act of the same sort, we see a proof of all the deceptiveness, insidiousness, and fascination, which has been justly attributed to the system by undoubted and sagacious repub-

It is lamentable that there is a necessity for Treasury notes, or a loan. It is humiliating that the country should have so greatly misjudged as to select an administration competent to effect nothing for the public good, but only to accomplish the bankruptcy of the Treasury. For if, in a time of profound peace, they have precipitated a nation possessing the enormous riches and resources of the United States, into embarrassment and debt, what could have been ex pected from such an administration in a period of war?

We shall look upon another Treasury Note Bill as a draft upon Gen. Harrison's adminis tration to pay for the imbecility or profligacy of this. And as a note is searcely considered a debt until it is due, they will intend by such a bill to make a large debt accrue some twelve months hence, with which they desire to charge Gen. Harrison, and make it a point of attack, deriving the principle which will actuate them in doing so, from Mr. Van Buren's message.

If Mr. Van Buren and his Secretary possessed the frankness, magnanimity, and consistency, of true statesmen, they would, it seems to us, make a full and fair exhibit of the dilapidated condition of the Treasury, and honestly ask for

The publication in the Government newspaper, from day to day, of long lists of officers, ler the head "Appointments by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate," has brought very forcibly to our recol- Benton, and others of the same party. lection certain transactions in Executive session of the Senate, during the memorable winter of 1828-29. It may be well, just at this this time. to revive a scrap or two of the history of that period; and show how different was the course then of some who are now prominent supporters now think proper to pursue. If the reminiscence should not raise these politicians in the course then and their course now should not increase the reader's respect for their partisanship,

the fault is not ours. Some months before the close of President the Bench of the Supreme Court of the United States, by the death of the Hon. ROBERT TRIMfrom Kentucky) to fill the vacancy. The Committee of the Judiciary to whom the nomination was referred, made a report on the 26th of Janreport had been agreed upon in a caucus in which some of the leading friends of the present President took an active part; and by whom it was determined that all the more important nominations of President Adams should be postponed till after the 4th of March. These extraordinary and unprecedented resolutions of the Judiciary Committee gave rise to a debate which was continued from the 29th of January to the 12th of February; and, in the course of which, Mr. WEBSTER (who had just entered on his first term of service as Senator from Massachusetts) particularly distinguished himself by his zeal, ability, and eloquence in defending the true doctrine of the Constitution, the just rights of the President, and insisting on the proper obligations of the Senate. On the 12th of Fe- the policy of the country unstable. bruary, the question was taken; and it was formally resolved that the nomination of Mr. CRIT-TENDEN should not be acted upon. It was postponed to the special session of the Senate, called after the 4th of March, when a distinguished citizen of Ohio, well known to have been an inential supporter of General Jackson, was nominated to the office and confirmed forthwith. The failure to act upon the nomination of Mr. Carr-TENDEN left a vacancy on the bench of the Sureme Court, during the whole of the term benning January 1829. Among those who join ed in the act of postponing, on this occasion vere Mr. Johnson, of Kentucky, Mr. BENTON. f Missouri, Mr. Secretary Woodbury, Mr. MARLON DICKERSON, late Secretary of the Navy, tive.

Chair, and countenanced the whole proceedings. In this instance, [which we select, because

it is peculiarly notable, and because the arbitrary course of the majority was singularly displayed therein, as no man could be found to urge the slightest objection to Mr. Crittenden, on the score of fitness,] the friends of President Van Buren anticipated their power by three months, and factiously refused to discharge the duty imposed on them by the Constitution to fill an office deemed necessary for the ends of

justice, and the general interest of the country. As they then anticipated the exercise of their power, they are now, we understand, contriving y different devices and tricks, to prolong their patronage, and continue to their favorites and creatures, for more or less of the period of the next four years, the emoluments, and party advantages which official place can bestow. One plan to accomplish this object is by RESIGNArions. Certain office-holders, whose terms are to expire soon after Gen. Harrison's inauguration, will resign in order to allow some other friends of the Administration to be appointed for four years, who would hold on until removed. It is hoped by the Administration that some of these new appointees may be allowed to remain ;-and, if not, the spoilsmen flatter themselves with an idea that they will at least throw on the Harrison Administration some odium for dismissing them.

Another plan is that which, if rumor speaks truly, has already been resorted to by President Van Buren-to make appointments to take effect from and after the fourth of March next !- as is alluded to in the following paragraph, which we cut from one of our exchange papers:

"It is stated in the Boston Atlas that the Presiden has nominated Jones L. Sibley for re-appointment to the office of U. S. Marshal for that district, from and after the fourth of March next, when the comm which he now holds will expire. We imagine that General Harrison will consider himself entitled to the privilege of appointing to all offices " from and after the 4th of March next."

Do Mr. Calhoun, and Mr. Benton, and Col. Johnson, and their friends in the Senate, think it "expedient" now to act upon nominations which fall under either of these classes?

We shall see. In the meantime let the public scan every nomination with an observant and vigilant eye: and the public decision, we doubt not, will be, that those who succeed in obtaining offices by the systematic plotting of resignation on the guished Senator announced that he would ask among the very first to be dismissed under the coming Administration.

INELIGIBILITY OF THE PRESIDENT.

The Van Buren federalists have resolved to ppose one of the leading and most important principles decided by the late election. We allude to the amendment of the Constitution as to the re-eligibility of the President. We judge this fact to be so, from the almost simultaneous appearance in the Globe of a Report adopted by the South Carolina Legislature against the proposed amendment, and of another copied from the Cincinnati Advertiser, introducing a letter of Mr. Benton's. approving the re-nomination of Mr. Van Buren.

The South Carolina Report, endorsed as "very able" by the Globe, is, in our opinion, a flimsy and indefensible production, having exclusively for its object a temporary restoration of matter of course, to settle one thing, and that is, the indefinite postponement of the pretensions of John C. Calhoun, while it involves in a similar fate, the claims of Messrs, Buchanan, On this subject, as on nearly every other

South Carolina, and her federal allies, have taken the extreme gauche. We know, therefore in advance, where they will be found, though it seems to us South Carolina would have enacted a more dignified part, if she had consented of President Van Buren from the conduct they to await the developments of the policy of the new Administration, and proffered her aid to such of its purposes as would appear to be paestimation of people who preserve some regard triotic, and designed to advance the general good for consistency-if the contrast between their of the country and the welfare of mankind. The contrary course, and especially the assumption of a tone of defiance, if not menace, towards the whole Union, is not only unwise and illiberal, but borders on the ridiculous and contemptible. Adams' Administration, a vacancy occurred on The sympathy expressed by the Richmond Enquirer in the threats of that State to nullify such laws passed by a Harrison Congress as they BLE. At the beginning of the session of 1828, may construe into an "encroachment upon their namely, on the 17th of December, 1828, constitutional rights," is worthy of that paragon Mr. ADAMS nominated to the Senate JOHN J. of consistency, who, unlike any other man in CRITTENDEN (the present distinguished Senator the country, except Mr. Calhoun, can boast of having been on nearly every side of every important measure that has agitated the Union for the last twenty years. It is becoming a politiuary following, declaring it inexpedient to act cian who glories in swaying a mass of ignorance upon the nomination during that session. This abounding more in Virginia than in any other State in proportion to the population, and who has contributed all in his power to make that once proud State set the most notable and humiliating example of faction and disorganization, and insult to the Union, by refusing to discharge her constitutional duties in the election of a Senator. But if disorganization, nullification, and factious opposition to the fairly and clearly expressed will of the majority, are to supplant every patriotic sensibility in the hearts of the Van Buren federalists, we shall pity their infatuation, but they are to be dreaded no more than nettle-grass is to be regarded by the sweeping thunder storm.

> The principal objection South Carolina makes to the one term principle is, that it will render

> No Republican who looks to the People, and not to the Executive, as the source of policy, can see any force in this objection, while many strong reasons exist in favor of the proposed

1. When a President is re-eligible, he shapes his measures rather to secure his re-election. than the permanent welfare of the country.

2. Intrigue and corruption rise to such a height as to compromise the very existence of the Re

3. In the language of De Tocqueville, "I tends to degrade the political morality of the people, and to substitute adroitness for patriotism. 4. It tends to enlarge the power of the Execu-

and Mr. McKinley, now himself a Judge of the

5. The President becomes a tool in the hands
Supreme Court of the United States. Mr. Calof his partizans, or else he purchases their sup-5. The President becomes a tool in the hands BOUN, if we are not mistaken, presided in the port to his dictates.

6. It transforms the Government into an electioneering machine.

7. It tends to cause neglect in all the branche

of the service. It is true that the Federal Convention which ramed the Constitution, rejected the proposiion of ineligibility; Mr. Jefferson regretted that it did so, and the late experience of the Government has shown that it would have been wise to imit the President's eligibility. On the present occasion, South Carolina occupies, on this subject, a position directly opposite to that taken by her representatives in '87. In the Federal Convention, the principle of ineligibility was opposed by such men as Alexander Hamilton and Rufus King; but it was supported by such men as Rutledge, of S. C., and Mason and Randolph of Va. In nearly all the resolutions embodying forms of government, reported to the Convention, the principle of ineligibility was distinctly insisted on, and, indeed, was inserted in one the original drafts of the Constitution. And on the motion to strike out the words, "To be ineligible a second time," the vote was as follows: Aues-Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Georgia-6. Noes -Delaware, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina-4. It will be recollected that Gen. Washington, and Mr. Madison, were among the delegates from Virginia. So that South Caolina will gain no credit for consistent attachment to principle by opposing ineligibility now. But as she supported it when the majority were opposed to it, we presume she thinks it, in character, to oppose it now, when the majority are in favor of it. We do not regret the issue the Federalists

propose. It was clearly presented in the late canvass, and was as distinctly settled by the re-

But, settled or not settled, we now and hence forth regard it as a fundamental principle in the composition of parties, peculiarly characterizing that which is the most decidedly Democraie Republican.

REPEAL OF THE SUB TREASURY BILL.

The notice given by Mr. Clay of Kentucky, of his intention to call up his resolution for the repeal of the Sub-Treasurg Act, was mentioned in our Congressional record on Tuesday, but we deem it important again to draw the attention of the public to the fact, that the distin part of others, or by appointment "from and for the consideration of his resolution, on any after the fourth of March next," ought to be early day, on Monday next, if the Senate should then be full. His purpose was to take the sense of the Senate, as soon as it would be agreeable to gentlemen of all parties, to act upon the measure of repeal.

In the course of his able speech vesterday on the Pre-emption Bill, Mr. CLAY took occasion to say that, were he in the predicament of the Senators on the Administration side, he would introduce just such a measure for the repeal of an act that had been so unequivocally condemned by the imperative tecision of the public.

CASE OF THE CAROLINE.

Mr. Fox stigmatizes the late steamboat Caro ine as a "pirate." Suppose she was-is it lawful for Great Britain or any other natiot to pursue, capture and destroy a pirate in the prritory and under the jurisdiction of the United States ?

Suppose the Caroline is proved to be not

Suppose, as indicated by the British Minister. the English Government recognize the destruction of the Caroline in American waters as an official act, and justify it, can she atone for the outrage of law and the murder of American waters as an outrage of law and the murder of American the states of the United States.

The steamboat Caroline was a hostile vessel encircumstances of the Occasion, for the state and principles which, upon similar and official act, and justify it, can she atone for the well known occasions, have governed the conduct of united States.

The steamboat Caroline was a hostile vessel encircumstances of the Occasion, for the statety and property in the itizens by paying for the boat? Suppose MacLeod is found guilty of being

ngaged in the burning and murder-he will be xecuted as the laws require. What then? Can there be any other national legal satisfac-

tion but blood for blood, and property for pro-

Additional correspondence between Mr. Forvth and the British Minister, will be found in Hamilton (Upper Canada) Journal, in reference to the same case :

Our contemparary—the Buffalo Patriot—has con our contemparary—the Buffalo Patriot—has committed an error in supposing that Sir Allan Macnab was knighted in consequence of sanctioning the burning of the Caroline. Such is not the fact. Sir Allar received the honor of knighthood for the promptnes with which he assumed the command of the militing in this section at the breaking out of the rebellion and more especially in dispersing the mismidel or d more especially in dispersing the misguided as who had assembled in arms under Duncomb West. The legality of destroying the Caroli in American waters, has not yet been pronounced o

That point, and the burning of the Sir Robert Ped
—for which the British Government has demanded
reparation—have, and continue to be, the subject of
active correspondence between the two governments.
In proof that the home government has not given any
opinion on the particular act of the destruction of the
Caroline, we may mention the following for the particular. Caroline, we may mention the following fact. During the last session of the Imperial Parliament, Lord John Russell was asked the question whether it was the in tention of ministers to recommend her Majesty to be-stow any reward on Captain Drew and others engaged in that affair. His lordship replied that they had not done so, and as the question involved a subject of a very delicate nature, he must decline to answer it

CHARACTERISTIC CONSISTENCY .- While the lection was pending the Van Buren federalists charged the Republicans with a design of as suming the debts of the States. But that accusation having proved false and unavailable, they are now accusing the Republicans of hostility to the credit of the States. As the Navy Department has wasted the Naval Pension fund in part by bad investments in local stocks, and Mr. Woodbury has placed the Smithsonian bequest beyond the present reach of the government by investing it in the srocks of Arkansas, and for other reasons, Mr. J. Q. Adams introduced in the H. of Representatives, a resolution to prohibit the further investment of any public funds of the U. States in stocks of the States. For this the Republicans, instead of being charged with assumption, are accused of attacking the credit institution of that city, has determined to wind of the States!

So great has been the influx of subscribers to the that state declares he shall be obliged to request Gov. Corwin to issue a special proclamation to check it, lest the state should be drained. Our present subcription from that state does not, however, yet, ex-

The number of petitioners for a uniform system of bankruptcy subscribed to petitions during the present ssion thus far is 5,136.

More Cannon, &c .- During the election canvass the Republicans were stigmatized as the instruments of Great Britain-bought with British gold, and a good friend of ours, was accused of being a British emissary distributing foreign funds to corrupt the voters. Now, however, when the "crouching subserviency" of which Mr. Van Buren has been guilty towards Great Britain is made apparent, and the Republicans

demand the maintenance of our rights and national honor, the tune is changed-and the Harrison Republicans are accused of hostility to MARYLAND. - Gov. Grayson's message is oc-

cupied with a long argument against Mr. Clay's Land Bill, and a National Bank. Judging from the embarrassed condition of the affairs of the State over which he presides, his advice will hardly be deemed very valuable on any subject connected with government. The debt of Maryland is now \$15,109,000. The demands on the State, this year, will amount to \$927,000the receipts to \$306.905. We do not see that the Governor proposes any remedy for the bad condition of affairs. Like his partisans elsewhere, he seems to be occupied with one idea. and that is factious opposition to Gen Harrison.

The Governor of Tennessee, it is stated, has appointed A. O. P. Nicholson, of Maury county, to fill the place in the U. S. Senate, vacated by the death of Mr. Grundy.

Andrew Stevenson, Esq., American Ministe at London, has requested to be recalled. The Richmond Enquirer states that he will leave London about the 1st. of March. This is prudent and diplomatic.

OUR RELATIONS WITH GREAT BRITAIN. We subjoin the two latest notes that have passed between the British minister and the Secretary State, in reference to the burning of the Caroline, and the case of McLeod. Our readers now are in posse sion of all the correspondence on these subjects. To the House of Representative of the U. States ;

. I think proper to communicate to the House of Representatives, in further answer to their resolution of th 21st ult., the correspondence which has since occurre between the Secretary of State and the British mini-ter on the same subject.

M. VAN BUREN. Washington, Jan. 2, 1841.

MR. FOX TO MR. FORSYTH. WASHINGTON, Dec. 29, 1840.

Sm: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 26th inst., in which, in reply to a letter which I had addressed to you on the 13th, you acquaint me that the President is not prepared to comply with my demand for the liberation of Mr. Alexander McLeod, of Upper Canada, now imprisoned a Lockport, in the State of New York, on a pretended charge of murder and arson, as having been engage in the destruction of the piratical steamboat "Caroline

on the 29th December, 1837.

I learn with deep regret that such is the decision the President of the United States, for I cannot foresee the very grave and serious consequences that must ensue if, besides the injury already inflicted upon Mr. McLeod, of a vexations and unjust imprisonmen any further harm should be done to him in the pri

gress of this extraordinary proceeding.

I have lost no time in forwarding to her majesty Government in England the correspondence that has taken place, and I shall await the further orders of her majesty's government with respect to the import question which that correspondence involves. But I feel it my duty not to close this communi

tion without likewise testifying my vast regret and sur-prise at the expressions which I find repeated in your letter with reference to the destruction of the steam-boat Caroline. I had confidently hoped that the first erroneous impressions of the character of that event imposed upon the mind of the United States Govern ment by partial and exaggerated representations would long since have been effaced by a more strict and accurate examination of the facts. Such an in-Suppose the Caroline is proved to be not a vestigation must even yet, I am willing to believe, lead pirate. Is not then the language of Mr. For the United States Government to the same conviction impressed, that the act was one in the strictest sense of self-defence, rendered absolutely necessary by the circumstances of the occasion, for the safety and pro-

gaged in piratical war against her majesty's peo ple, hired from her owners for that express purpose and known to be so beyond the possibility of doubt. The place where the vessel was destroyed was no

minally, it is true, within the territory of a friend power, but the friendly power had been deprived through overbearing piratical violence, of the use its proper authority over that portion of territory.— The authorities of New York, had not even been able to prevent the artillery of the State from being carried off publicly, at mid-day, to be used as instruments of syth and the British Minister, will be found in our columns to-day. For the information of the circumstances, which it is to be hoped will never recader, we quote the following remarks from the jesty's people, captured, and destroyed.

A remonstrance against the act in question has been addressed by the United States to her majesty's Government in England. I am not authorized to pronounce the decision of her majesty's Government upon that remonstrance, but I have felt myself bound to record, in the mean time, the above opinion, in order to protest in the most solemn manner against the spirited and loyal conduct of a party of her majesty's officers, and people being qualified, through an unfortunate misapprehension, as I believe, of the facts, with the appellation of outrage or of murder. I avail myself of this occasion to renew to you the

I avail myself of this occasion to surance of my distinguished consideration.

H. S. FOX.

MR. FORSYTH TO MR. FOX. DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

WASHINGTON, DECEMBER 31, 1840.
Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of the 29th instant in reply to mine of the 26th, on the subject of the arrest and detention of A. McLeod, as one of the perpetrators of the outrage com-mitted in New York when the steamboat Caroline has been presented to her majesty's Government with a demand for redress, and of course no discussion of the circumstances here can be either useful or proper, nor can I suppose it to be your desire to invite it. I ake leave of the subject with this single remark, that he opinion so strongly expressed by you on the facts and principles involved in the demand for reparation in her majesty's Government by the United States would hardly have been hazarded had you been possessed of the carefully collected testimony which has en presented to your Government in support of that

I avail myself of the occasion to renew to you the avail myself of the occasion.

Irance of my distinguished consideration.

JOHN FORSYTH.

The Pennsylvania Bank of the U. States as published in Philadelphia an exhibit of its ffairs. The total amount of assets is stated to \$74,603,142 46. Total liabilities including capital stock \$71,959,539 63. Surplus \$2,643,-502 83. A resolution was passed declaring it inexpedient to make a dividend at this time, Mr. Dunlap was re-elected President. Mr. Jaudon goes into the Directory.

The Franklin Bank of Baltimore, an old up. In a notice issued by the President and Directors of the Bank, it is stated:

MADISONIAN from Ohio that a friend in Congress from The Board have determined to resort to this cours that they may be enabled to do equal justice to all the creditors of the bank. Meanwhile the President and Directors pledge themselves individually to the truth of their belief that the assets of the bank are amply adequate to the early redemption of every outstandi

> General Gaines and his wife are lecturing in Philadelphia—the former on national defence, the latter on

Ementy-Sirth Congress.

SECOND SESSION.

IN SENATE.

Tuesday, Jan. 5, 1841. GENERAL PROSPECTIVE PRE-EMPTION SYSTEM. The Senate proceeded to the consideration of the l establishing a permanent prospective pre-emption

Several amendments were offered and disposed of, hich will hereafter be noticed.

Mr. CRITTENDEN, of Kentucky, moved the folowing amendments to the last section of the bill, providing that, no person, being an alien, shall be itled to any privilege or right of settlement of preemption granted by that act, except such as shall have reviously made oath in due form of law, declaring his intention, according to the naturalization laws of the United States, to become a citizen of the United

And, that no person shall take any right or benefit under this act, who shall not make oath, before some proper officer authorized to administer oaths, that his whole estate was not, at the time of his settlen worth as much as five hundred dollars.

Mr. CRITTENDEN said it seemed to him that the genlemen who are of the opinion that aliens shall be adnitted to this pre-emption privilege, must still think it was proper to require of them that they shall have offered legal evidence of their intention to become citiens. He did not see what possible objections there | twenty feet wide, and comfortable for a resid ould be to this, if we did not adopt some such course -but if we proceeded on the principle of general and necessary-but if we proceed on any idea of confinng our benefits to those who are now, or are to beome, citizens of this country, this measure was highv necessary. He wanted some legal evidence of their ntention to become citizens. What other inducements can we have to give them this land? We have been told that to those fleeing from the oppression of a foreign land, we are to grant-what ?-our lands.

That we are somewhat indebted to foreigners who will come without the intention of becoming citizens, and enter our lands. That their breasts are the bulwarks that are to defend us against a hostile tribe of avages. Are the breasts of foreigners the bulwarks of our country? No, sir-no, sir, (said Mr. C.) He trusted in God, that we stood in need of no such bulwarks. Our own breasts-the breasts of native and naturalized citizens, will always be a bulwark sufficient, and we are not reduced to the necessity of purchasing from any quarter of the world, foreigners to offer us their breasts for protection. We want no such foreign bulwarks-not but we require foreign assistance—but he was opposed to holding out inducenents to f reigners to come among us for this purpose.

As to the other amendment. This bill is a sort of

provision for poor men-we want it to be so in truth nd in fact-and his amendments were calculated not to make the rich richer, but to benefit those who are eally seeking a home, and want to build on the land. That it should afford to no man privileges, who would not swear that at the time of settlement he was not worth five hundred dollars. He wanted that there hould be some limit of this character. That an act, ominally, for the benefit and advantage of poor men, shall not furnish an opportunity for speculation. It happened yesterday, that while the honorable Senator rom Alabama, was urging on us the propriety of passog this bill, he received a letter from an old constituent, who some years ago moved from Kentucky to Missouri, saying—"Let me know immediately whether a pre-emption law will pass this year. There is a story here that one will pass, and men with good houses; rich men, are quitting their settled homes and houses and moving off and making other settlements. houses; rich men, are quitting their settled homes and houses and moving off and making other settlements, with a view to make purchases by this law. There is a very good piece of land not far from me, and I will break up and move to that to secure it." And, (continued Mr. C.) I am urged to give him information on the subject for this purpose. Many removale are making—good houses, log cabins, and (for what he knew) heick houses, were left, for the purpose of erecting log

viz: "That no person who shall be the owner of land and quit his residence, to live on the public lands, shall acquire a right to pre-emption on the public lands. Mr. BUCHANAN had not supposed that the few

ncidental remarks which he made yesterday on the

subject now before the Senate would have brough

out the Senator from Kentucky, or any other one in

reply. He should proceed to make one or two very orief observations in reply to the Senator from Kentucky; he had not intended to say one word on the subject, having often discussed it and was entirely saisfied with an opportunity of giving in his vote. He should not vote either for the first or second amendment. He held it, that the very best indication which a foreigner can give of his intention of becomng a citizen was to go into the wilderness and settle on and cultivate tracts of land there; and his intenion could not be manifested by a more decisive act. He transfers his home from the native country-goes into the West--cuts down the timber-erects a dwelling (he would not say a log cabin)-because he was not remarkably fond of that word-and makes manifest his purpose to live and die on your soil. That was perfectly sufficient for him (Mr. B.) and he would not debar him from it for not having gone, and declared his intention to become a citizen. He did not understand this violent opposition that was manifested in some quarters of the Senate to foreigners. What has been the history of this country? Wh schieved the independence of this country? Was it not foreigners? Was there any jeajousy felt in the time of the revolu. tion towards Irishmen, Frenchmen and foreigners, who stood side by side with your native citizens, and assisted in achieving your independence? The country was grateful to them, and from a sense of this gratitude, she allowed them to take up her vacant lands; and it was the highest policy to induce them to settle on the frontier of the West-wise policywhich he trusted would never be abandoned; but the gentlemen seems to think it will be degrading to an American freeman to be protected and defended by a man, who has not declared his intention of become a citizen: and makes light of herds of savages which your policy has caused to be settled on the western frontier. How many hundred thousand savages have been settled on the west of Arkansas and Missouri? they are foes-they have left your country with hostile feelings-have been driven to the western frontier -at any time and all times there is danger of war, on the part of these savages against your western pioneers; and is it not the manifest policy of any governa German, Frenchman or Irishman, a bulwark against a savage foe? Are they not as ready to resist them as any of our citizens would be? He held that the man who goes out there and settles in that wilderness land

was prepared to defend the country.

Mr. CRITTENDEN rose to reply to the honorable Senator, and rather to what he had insinuated than what he had said. He had expressed surprise that in some parts of the House there should appear such a feeling of hostility to foreigners. He did not know to what the gentleman alluded. He (Mr. C.) did not feel any such spirit—but he was not willing to set them up as the bulwarks of our land—to assign this

as the cause of legislation. He spoke in no spirit of hostility to them-but he made a distinction between his own countrymen and the citizens of foreign cou tries. Does the gentleman hold all alike-feel no more sympathy and affection for the people of his own country than for those of France, Germany, or

The gentleman tells us that the settlement on lands was the best evidences of citizenship. If this be so (continued Mr. C.) perhaps we had better abolish our naturalization laws and make settlement on the public lands a requisite for citizenship. gentleman think this good policy? He had no feelings of enmity towards foreigners. He proceeded in this matter on the great principles of equality and justice towards all men. We have a vast extensive tract of country beyond

the Rocky Mountains-and he would ask the honorable Senator what would prevent the crews of all trading vessels, while harbored there, to build log cabins on the land, and then come afterwards, at the proper time, and claim the right of pre-emption to those lands. and sell them? This may be done under your laws. Do you intend that your laws shall admit of the possi bility of such a thing? But the gentlemen tells us this is a log cabin doctrine-but he (Mr. C.) did not understand the log cabin doctrine in this way. This is not the sort of log cabins. The sort of cabin that a good Whig or Harrison man constructs is another thing from that of a foreigner. One must be some but the other perhaps ten feet-room enough for a man to crawl into-to give him a title to acquire the universal philanthropy, these provisions might not be land. Your bill does not tell the sort of cabin or the length of residence. There could be no possible in justice in these amendments. Let the foreigner, before he is entitled to this right, signify at least his intention to become a citizen. This was as little as we could require of him.

Mr. BUCHANAN replied at some length. He protested that he had said no such thing; that a settlement on the public lands would be preferable to our present system of naturalization; but he had expressly declared yesterday that he was not in favor of increasing the rights of foreigners—would not grant to any foreigner the elective tranchise or any privileges of American citizens until they had become natural-

ized.

He wished to make no political capital out of this question—but to act on the principles of eternal and

question—but to act on the principles of eternal and immutable justice.

But the gentleman says, why do you oppose foreigners holding a little stock in a petty bank? Those (said Mr. B.) are the foreigners of whom I am most afraid.

Mr. BENTON said, that they were the million

They have no intention (continued Mr. Buchanan) They have no intention (continued Mr. Buchanan) of being citizens—but come here to suck your blood and transfer it to their country for the purpose of strengthening themselves and acquiring influence over you. They are foreign millionaires who seek to control your politics, and not for any purpose but their interest do they invest capital in your banks.

Mr. CRITTENDEN said that the Senator (Mr.

B.) in arguing against his amendments, insisted that settlers on our public lands, the building log cabins, was to his mind a far better evidence of intention of becoming a citizen, than giving a formal declaration to that effect. Now if it be a better evidence, why not substitute it for your naturalization law? If it was a better way of course he would not be opposed to such substitution.

The difference between them, was this. He in-

In difference between them, was this. He insists on putting a foreigner who has not, according to law, signified his intention of becoming a citizen, on the same footing of those who have become citizens, and not only this, but on the same ground with native born citizens. He (Mr. C.) was not, all that he ask-

brick houses, were left, for the purpose of erecting log tive and remedy against the multiplied evils that has existed in the currency for a number of years. He

settle men, who are in comfortable circumstances, for the purpose of enriching them. It seems to be very preper, therefore, that in passing this law, we should limit its benefits to those who stand in need.

Mr. TAPPAN, of Ohio, offered an amendment to be inserted at the end of the first section, if the amendment of the Senator from Ky., (Mr. Crittenden) fail, all the wivileges of a citizen, as far as the bill is considered. all the privileges of a citizen as far as the bill is con-

cerned.

Mr. BUCHANAN asked what was the difference between them-he (Mr. C.) was a good pre-emptioner between them—he (Mr. C.) was a good pre-emptioner. If there be a poor, ignorant foreigner who, not aware of the provisions of the term, who should happen to settle and cultivate a piece of land, he appealed to the gentleman's heart and feelings, whether he would deprive him of the land, because he had not made declaration of his intention to become a citizen? Certainly not. This was the entire difference between them.— It had narrowed down to a question between tweedly

dum and tweedle-dee.

He should not vote for either of the amendments.

Mr. CRITTENDEN would only reply to some of the remarks that had last fallen from the honorable gentleman. He (Mr. B.) says, that of course I have expressed my willingness to vote for a pre-emption for foreigners. No, sir, I am not committed to vote for pre-emption for foreigners or any body. [Mr. B. here explained.] Mr. Crittenden continued—what he meant to say was this and no more: that if the bill was to pass, he had offered these amendments with a view to confine its privileges to citizens of the United

States, or those who intended to become so.

The honorable gentleman said, that the difference between them had dwindled down to a mere matter of tweedle-dum and tweedle-dee. He (Mr. C.) confessed that he loved his own countrymen a little better than any body else—and those who came here among us, who grasped hands with us and swore to live and die among us, than those who do not come at all, or come here only to make their fortune—to him (Mr. B.) it night be tweedle-dum and tweedle-dee-but it seem to involve high American feelings, and principles of le gislation of great importance.

Mr. PORTER, of Michigan, presented an amend-

ment, which he wished incorporated at the consent of Mr. Crittenden with his amondments (The nucleon was finally taken on the original amendments.) Mr. ALLEN, of Ohio, gave his reasons why would vote against the amendments. In point of fact the amendments amounted to nothing. The declara-tion of intention to become a citizen might be made with truth, but it was not conclusive.

Mr. WRIGHT, of New York, wished to discuss

for a few moments what he believed to be the real question. There had been a great deal said about exclusive privileges. He understood that the bill before us, re-quired all pre-emptioners, whether citizens or foreign-ers, to pay the price—the minimum price—established He asked if there was any reason in the passage of this law, whatever shape we might give it that we should change all our legislation in refe-rence to the sales of public lands. That we had heretofore made no inquiries, when lands were entered whether they were entered by foreigners. A new idea had started in the debate, that we were to exclude foreigners from our lands. In none of the States could foreigners now hold lands against the State—in his own they could not at least. They cannot transmit it by inheritance. Suppose a foreigner comes and pur-chases land—and the institutions of the State do not permit him to hold and transmit the title without be-coming a citizen. He takes the title and never be-comes a citizen. What is the consequence? He takes it for the benefit of the State where the land is the power of our institutions and laws-it was for the benefit of the Government-for the benefit of